CLAIMS

1. An electronically commutated motor (10)

having a rotor (16) and a stator, which stator comprises at least one stator winding (12, 14);

having a field-effect transistor (20, 22) for commutating the current (i) in the stator winding
(12, 14); and

having a component for influencing the working range of that field-effect transistor (20, 22) in such a way that the latter produces, during the respective energization, a substantially constant current (i) through the stator winding (12, 14).

2. The motor (10) according to claim 1, wherein the component is implemented to operate the field-effect transistor (20, 22) as a pinch-off current source.

3. The motor (10) according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the component comprises a control transistor (48).

4. The motor (10) according to claim 3, wherein the component comprises a variable resistor (50) exerting control on the control transistor (48).

5. The motor (10) according to claim 3, wherein the component is connected to a microcontroller (36) exerting control on the control transistor (48).

6. A method of controlling an electronically commutated motor (10), which motor comprises a rotor (16) and a stator, which stator comprises at least one stator winding (12, 14), further having a field-effect transistor (20, 22) and a component for influencing the working point of the field-effect transistor (20, 22), having the following steps:

a) the current (i) in the stator winding (12, 14) is controlled by the field-effect transistor (20, 22);

b) the working range of the field-effect transistor (20, 22) is influenced by the component in such a way that the field-effect transistor (20, 22) produces, during energization of the stator winding (12, 14), a substantially constant current (i) through the stator winding (12, 14).

7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the field-effect transistor (20, 22) is operated as a pinch-off current source.

8. The method according to claim 6 or 7, wherein for a modification of the current intensity in the stator winding (12, 14), control is exerted on the component by a microcontroller (36).